Photocopying in Academe

Continued from Page 21

professors gave their students photocopied "anthologies" of copyrighted materials—without seeking advance permission.

When the lawsuit was announced, publishing officials said they hoped the suit would persuade colleges and universities to take a more active role in enforcing copyright regulations on their campuses. At the time, Townsend Hoopes, president of the Association of American Publishers, said he hoped the suit would "make the academic community more aware that they are violating the law so that they will change their photocopying practices."

The lawsuit hasn't had that effect at many institutions, however. At Georgia State University, for one, the N.Y.U. suit "hasn't seemed to have had any impact on day-to-day operations," said Jerry H. Robbins, associate vice-president.

Shortly after the suit was announced, however, officials at some colleges and universities said they had reviewed their policies on copying or had sent memos to professors reminding them about copyright rules and informing them of the N.Y.U. case. At other campuses, local copyright "experts" were asked to conduct workshops or talk to employees about the limits of photocopying for educational purposes.

Under the "fair use" doctrine of the 1976 Copyright Act, educators are allowed to copy protected works for purposes of scholarship, research, and classroom use. Several broad criteria apply—including the nature of the work, the relative amount copied, and the market implications of the reproduction.

However, because Congress did not explicitly outline the bounds of fair use, its application in specific cases has been left to the courts.

Classroom use can be defined so liberally, says Roderick J. Casper, acting director of libraries at the California Institute of Technology, that it is often viewed as flexible and "a fairly easy thing to get around."

Commenting on the N.Y.U. suit, Glen Gordon, professor of political science at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst said, "It's not something people are talking about." But he added that faculty members often found the federal regulations "aggravating" and inhibiting.

Nonetheless, people in academe are likely to abide by the copyright rules, Mr. Gordon said. Noting that many faculty members have their own works published, he said they were especially responsive to others' claims for compensation.

CHRONICLE PHOTO BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

The rules on photocopying are confusing to many in academe. Above, students use copy machines at George Washington U.

Looking for Guidance

However, the vague nature of fair use has left many faculty members confused about how much unauthorized copying the law allows. Several of them said they hoped the decision in the N.Y.U. case would eliminate that confusion.

"Faculty members across the U.S. want to do the right thing," said Susan Brynteson, director of libraries at the University of Delaware. "They are looking for guidance."

Owners of the shops that do much of the copying on or near college campuses, however, maintained that the problem was not confusion, but fear. They said professors had been overly "frightened" by news reports about the N.Y.U. suit.

Calling the suit a "public-relations scam," Mr. Orafalea of the Kinko's Graphics chain said publishers had been misinforming faculty members about the limits of fair use.

He accused the publishers of exaggerating the limits that Congress had intended to place on the photocopying of protected works.

George Dennison, interim associate academic vice-president at Colorado State University, accused publishers of using "scare tactics." He urged them to stop "intimidating" academics, and to allow faculty members "to get on with the educational process."

Association Plans Publicity

Mr. Orafalea maintained that most of the copying done on college campuses was allowable under federal law. He said the printers' association was about to start a publicity campaign of its own to "reassure" faculty members that they are allowed to copy many kinds of materials.

Seeking to clarify the bounds of fair use, in 1976 a group of publishers and educators developed a set of voluntary guidelines to govern classroom photocopying. Intended to provide "minimum standards," the guidelines say that unauthorized copying must meet requirements for "brevity," "spontaneity," and "cumulative effect."

Some members of academe have called the guidelines too restrictive. Some legal experts, on the other hand, have said they expect the courts to rely on them. Indeed, a federal appeals court in Los Angeles recently cited the guidelines, ruling that a high-school teacher who copied more than 50 per cent of a protected work could not be exempted under the fair-use doctrine.

Most colleges and universities apparently will not change their policies on copying before the N.Y.U. case is resolved. Meanwhile, several campus lawyers said last week that they would continue to encourage faculty members to abide by the minimum standards outlined in the voluntary guidelines.

Some campus officials said increased attention to copyright regulations could be attributed to a greater awareness of the 1976 Copyright Act, which took effect on January 1, 1978, rather than directly to the publishers' suit.

Concern about copyright issues has not been limited to photocopying, noted Albert W. Fields, professor of English at Southwestern Louisiana. He said members of his department were "reluctant" to use a new videotape recorder because they were uncertain of the limitations under the fair-use doctrine.

Campus librarians, meanwhile, have argued that publishers should work with educators to handle problems posed by such new technologies, instead of directing so much attention to the use of photocopied materials, said Ms. Brynteson of the University of Delaware. Most of the copying done in campus libraries falls within the bounds of the law, she said. She added that the law had already achieved an adequate balance between the rights of copyright owners and users of their works.

Outside Earnings

Continued from Page 21

and athletic coaches at public institutions earned similar amounts.

Faculty members in the humanities had the least additional income, according to the survey. Full professors at both public and private institutions earned close to $3,500. The average for all humanities faculty members was about $2,500.

Only information from faculty members reporting extra professional income, including royalties, during the year was included in the calculations of average additional income and average percentage of base salary. "Professional income" does not include investment income, rents, or gifts.

The survey was conducted for *The Chronicle* by John Minter Associates, a higher-education research organization in Boulder, Colo.

THE CHRONICLE ACROSTIC

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

Directions

In the blanks, write the words defined below. Then transfer each letter to the correspondingly numbered box in the grid at the right. As words take shape in the grid, additional letters may be transferred back to the blanks next to the definitions. When you're finished, the grid will contain a statement relating to higher education. The initial letters of the answers to the definitions will give the name of the author and the source of the statement. The solution will be published next week.

Definitions

A. Popular discipline 67 11 26 101 182 127 47 137 19

B. Institute in N.J. (two words) 32 147 117 102 187 55 164 89 5 70 134

C. Day-care fare (three words) 192 50 133 118 93 170 62 15 154 45 38 142 132

D. Left for marine biologists (two words) 2 97 158 46 113 166 85 3 18 107

E. It's right for Wolfe 141 176 16 120 29

F. Small-college locale 136 28 165 12

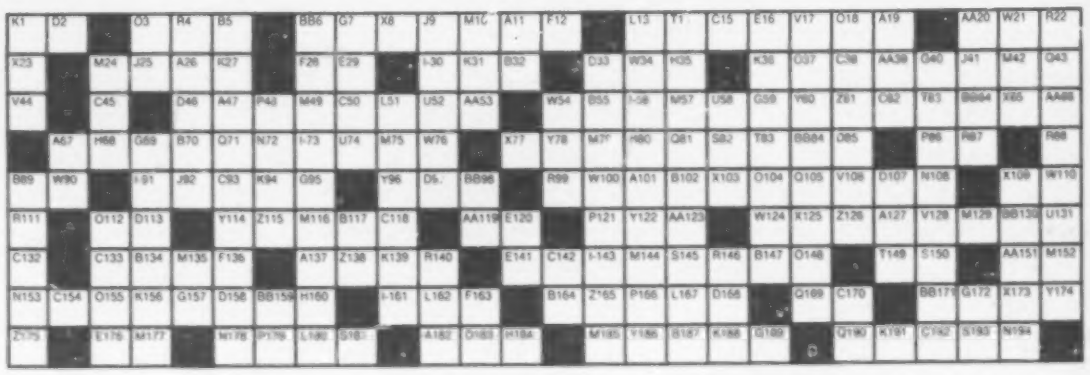
G. Father Ted 172 95 157 69 40 189 59 7

H. Musical exercise 160 184 66 35 60

I. Expert 91 143 181 56 30 75

J. Draw the line 9 25 92 41

K. Custodian of sorts 1 191 94 27 36 139 169 156 31



L. Faux pas 187 180 13 51 162

M. Psychological victory in the physics department (three words) 24 129 42 144 177 79 57 116 152 135 185 10 46 75

N. What many people do to get into college 194 176 153 72 108

O. Trial heat (two words) 3 155 146 16 104 112 37

P. Where someone's relative might earn a degree? (two words) 86 121 179 166 48

Q. Meteorological subjects 43 81 189 71 190 105

R. Where Floridians may study (three words) 88 148 111 4 140 22 96 67

S. College-entrance requirement 193 82 150 145 181

T. Faculty org. 14 149 60 83

U. Venerable one 131 92 58 74

V. Not working 106 126 17 44

W. Descriptive of Word Q 100 76 124 110 34 21 54 90

X. College-entrance requirement 6 109 23 173 65 125 77 103

Y. Word U is one 96 78 114 174 186 122 80

Z. Cornell community 128 185 175 158 115 61

AA. Profitable subject in Austin (two words) 119 151 20 123 66 53 39

BB. Artistic movement (two words) 130 84 6 171 64 138 98

C2175-1 4/1/83

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education

ISSN 0096-5962

March 23, 1983 • $1.25
Volume XXVI, Number 4

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Northeastern Records is the label of what may be the only university-supported recording company in the country. Story on Page 4.

Television channels now reserved for educational programs may soon be turned over to commercial operators. Story on Page 7.

A Senate committee has voted not to require payment of Social Security taxes on the contributions that many colleges make to pension plans. Story on Page 9.

The executive director of the advisory council of the National Institute of Education has been transferred to the White House staff. Story on Page 9.

The Departments of Education and Labor must continue to adhere to agreed-upon time limits for resolving complaints of discrimination at colleges and universities. Story on Page 11.

Proposals to prohibit freshmen from participating in varsity sports appear to be gaining ground. Story on Page 15.

Sexual harassment is an explosive issue on many campuses today, and officials are drawing up policies to deal with it. Story on Page 21.

Publishing poetry is an effort to which many university presses are committed. Story on Page 25.

Entrance requirements at Oxford and Cambridge Universities may be liberalized in an effort to attract a greater variety of students. Story on Page 19.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Athletics	15-18
Books	25-28
Bulletin Board	32, 57-87
Calendar of Events	33-56
Deadlines	55
Deaths	31
Fact-File	8
Gazette	31
Grants	31-32
Ideas	24
International News	19-20
Letters	29-30
Marginalia	2
News in Brief	2-3
Opinion	29
Personal & Professional	21-24
Point of View	88
Washington News	9-14

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Colleges are not honoring their educational obligations to athletes, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, above, said at a press conference last week.

Black Educators Call for Repeal of NCAA's Academic Requirement

By CHARLES S. FARRELL

WASHINGTON

In their most stinging indictment to date, several black educators last week called for the complete repeal of a new rule requiring tougher academic standards for college athletes.

Under the rule adopted by National Collegiate Athletic Association in January, an athlete entering college must have a combined score of 700 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test or a 15 on the American College Testing Program's examination if he is to compete in sports in his freshman year. Blacks have consistently scored lower than whites on such tests.

The new rule, which takes effect in 1986, also requires a 2.0 grade-point average in 11 academic high-school courses.

At a press conference at the University of the District of Columbia, the educators, along with the Rev. Jesse Jackson, president of Operation PUSH, said the issue should not be how well someone does on a test, but how well he is prepared to function in society.

The N.C.A.A. acted as a "Trojan horse," Mr. Jackson charged, "to protect the interests of major white universities who have violated the contract of educating these people."

He also said standardized tests were based on "a cultural frame of reference

Continued on Page 18, Column 3

Injunction Casts Doubt on Fate of Draft Rules

Some colleges prepare to enforce them anyway

By JANET HOOK

Many college officials are debating whether they should prepare to administer a new law requiring young men to register for the draft before receiving federal student aid, even though a federal district judge in Minnesota this month delayed enforcement of the law.

Some are now operating on the assumption that the law will not take effect as scheduled on July 1, despite uncertainties about the application of the temporary injunction issued this month by Judge Donald D. Alsop of the U.S. District Court for Minnesota.

Other institutions, fearing delays in student-aid awards if the law does take effect in July, have already begun to ask financial-aid applicants for proof that they have registered for the draft.

Critics of the law linking draft registration and student aid regard the injunction issued by Judge Alsop as the death knell for the legislation.

Colleges Accused of 'Whining'

Barry Lynn, president of Draft Action—a group opposing both draft registration and the student-aid tie-in—told reporters he hoped Judge Alsop's ruling, which held that the law was likely to be found unconstitutional, would "give great pause" to colleges "whose only expression of opposition has been whining about the administrative and paperwork burden this law would impose."

On Capitol Hill, lawmakers who have

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

South Africa Proposes Quotas on Blacks at Universities

By HELEN ZILLE

CAPE TOWN

Officials at South Africa's predominantly white English-language universities have strongly attacked a government plan to shift the responsibility for maintaining apartheid in higher education from the Ministry of Education to the universities themselves.

The controversial plan would eliminate the government-administered permit system for admitting black students to white institutions and replace it with a university-administered quota system.

Spokesmen for the English-language universities say they are opposed to permits, quotas, or any other racially based restriction on university admissions.

Under the permit system, black students may be admitted to universities reserved for whites under South Africa's apartheid laws only if they obtain permission from the Ministry of Education. Generally, permission is not granted unless the courses that a black student wishes to study are not available at one of the country's nine universities reserved for people not classified by the government as white.

Under the new system, the Minister of Education would have the power to determine the number of black students permitted at each white university. The number would probably vary from one university to another and be well below 20 per cent of each institution's total enrollment.

The universities would then be responsible for limiting the number of black students admitted.

The measure, which is expected to be

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Events in Academe: a Special Pull-Out Section

- Organizations sponsoring meetings: Page 34
- Subjects of meetings: Page 38
- Chronological listings of meetings: Page 39
- Athletic meetings and championships: Page 54
- Deadlines for fellowships, grants, papers, and prizes: Page 55

Readers may want to save this section.

FACT-FILE

Endowments of 194 Colleges on June 30, 1982

1982 rank	Institution	Market value June 30, 1981	Market value June 30, 1982
1.	Harvard University	$1,713,350,000	$1,711,310,000
2.	University of Texas System ‡	1,485,090,000	1,626,210,000
3.	Princeton University	685,763,000	885,772,000
4.	Columbia University	590,400,000	772,562,000
5.	Yale University	792,600,000	740,600,000
6.	Stanford University ‡	598,990,000	680,621,000
7.	Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	500,237,000	466,977,000
8.	University of Chicago	397,100,000	394,200,000
9.	Rice University	376,865,000	333,487,000
10.	Northwestern University ‡	320,552,000	322,286,000
11.	Cornell University	360,441,000	317,592,000
12.	New York University ‡	276,351,000	308,500,000
13.	Washington University (Mo.)	266,579,000	302,200,000
14.	Rockefeller University	270,568,000	240,563,000
15.	Dartmouth College	234,055,000	230,071,000
16.	Johns Hopkins University	242,430,000	223,994,000
17.	University of Pennsylvania	232,667,000	218,250,000
18.	University of Notre Dame	218,243,000	203,767,000
19.	California Institute of Technology †	202,090,000	192,426,000
20.	Vanderbilt University	174,715,000	183,889,000
21.	University of Southern California	not reported	182,925,000
22.	University of Virginia	179,697,000	154,228,000
23.	Duke University	153,950,000	151,381,000
24.	McGill University ††	153,200,000	147,700,000
25.	Case Western Reserve University	142,286,000	141,222,000
26.	Wellesley College	133,192,000	126,224,000
27.	Smith College	129,126,000	125,150,000
28.	Carnegie-Mellon University	132,468,000	124,176,000
29.	Wesleyan University	134,395,000	121,964,000
30.	Brown University	139,484,000	121,041,000
31.	University of Delaware	143,996,000	119,168,000
32.	University of Michigan	116,482,000	115,309,000
33.	Southern Methodist University ††	116,855,000	110,368,000
34.	University of Cincinnati	103,612,000	103,421,000
35.	Baylor University ††	87,500,000	101,639,000
36.	Vassar College	104,834,000	98,370,000
37.	University of Pittsburgh	113,216,000	98,262,000
38.	Oberlin College	103,102,000	95,924,000
39.	Loyola University of Chicago	83,615,000	95,059,000
40.	Amherst College	95,009,000	94,412,000
41.	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	103,943,000	94,191,000
42.	Ohio State University	84,794,000	94,165,000
43.	Berea College	97,534,000	91,161,000
44.	Wake Forest University	77,589,000	89,151,000
45.	University of Richmond	88,133,000	86,768,000
46.	Grinnell College	85,552,000	83,220,000
47.	Georgetown University	71,844,000	76,479,000
48.	Pomona College	72,530,000	72,765,000
49.	Brandeis University	72,528,000	71,931,000
50.	Lehigh University	72,980,000	70,905,000
51.	Tulane University	not reported	67,679,000
52.	Middlebury College	70,211,000	66,383,000
53.	Lafayette College	71,558,000	65,142,000
54.	Thomas Jefferson University	58,995,000	60,149,000
55.	Carleton College	61,966,000	60,035,000
56.	State U. of New York, Buffalo ‡‡	61,478,000	59,758,000
57.	Rochester Institute of Technology	64,656,000	58,622,000
58.	Mount Holyoke College	61,449,000	58,382,000
59.	Syracuse University	58,816,000	56,012,000
60.	Saint Louis University	not reported	55,572,000
61.	Boston University	60,898,000	55,064,000
62.	University of Miami ††	47,707,000	51,818,000
63.	Rutgers University	42,601,000	49,404,000
64.	Occidental College	46,555,000	49,226,000
65.	Bryn Mawr College ††	55,521,000	48,977,000
66.	University of Wisconsin System	43,267,000	47,040,000
67.	Earlham College	49,719,000	46,299,000
68.	Baylor College of Medicine	45,470,000	44,491,000
69.	Trinity College (Conn.)	47,181,000	44,373,000
70.	Academy of the New Church	55,797,000	44,186,000
71.	Cooper Union	44,393,000	43,890,000
72.	Bucknell University	41,254,000	42,994,000
73.	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	41,547,000	42,694,000
74.	University of Missouri	34,027,000	42,108,000
75.	Kansas U. Endowment Association	not reported	41,873,000
76.	Colgate University ††	39,653,000	41,415,000
77.	University of North Carolina	43,605,000	41,377,000
78.	Hamilton College (N.Y.)	49,658,000	39,544,000
79.	Southwestern University	37,915,000	37,853,000
80.	Southwestern at Memphis	not reported	37,409,000
81.	Radcliffe College	40,347,000	37,220,000
82.	Hampton Institute	36,656,000	36,031,000
83.	Haverford College	38,179,000	35,773,000
84.	Colorado College	44,181,000	34,720,000
85.	Agnes Scott College	35,487,000	34,627,000
86.	Willamette University ††	not reported	34,118,000
87.	Drew University	34,062,000	33,860,000
88.	University of Santa Clara	28,402,000	32,168,000
89.	University of Houston System	not reported	31,952,000
90.	Whitman College	31,760,000	31,598,000
91.	Philadelphia C. of Pharmacy & Science	not reported	30,826,000
92.	Claremont McKenna College	31,516,000	30,317,000
93.	University of Alabama System †	25,795,000	29,120,000
94.	Colby College	29,367,000	29,104,000
95.	Davidson College	27,656,000	28,906,000
96.	University of Vermont	32,006,000	27,644,000
97.	Teachers College, Columbia U. ‡	26,465,000	26,309,000
98.	Lawrence University	27,369,000	26,150,000
99.	Denison University	21,923,000	25,567,000
100.	University of Denver	27,014,000	25,351,000
101.	Ohio University	$27,050,000	$25,155,000
102.	University of Tennessee, Knoxville	24,165,000	24,616,000
103.	Simmons College	22,014,000	24,448,000
104.	Berry College	25,535,000	24,012,000
105.	College of Wooster	24,033,000	23,912,000
106.	Howard University	not reported	23,059,000
107.	Spelman College	21,610,000	22,721,000
108.	Bates College	not reported	22,200,000
109.	George Washington University	21,834,000	21,187,000
110.	Marquette University	19,827,000	21,031,000
111.	Rhode Island School of Design	24,556,000	20,670,000
112.	University of Utah	16,883,000	20,404,000
113.	Ohio Wesleyan University	18,849,000	20,363,000
114.	Sweet Briar College	20,946,000	19,932,000
115.	University of Maryland	20,714,000	19,501,000
116.	Pennsylvania State University	18,320,000	18,848,000
117.	Cornell College (Iowa)	19,280,000	18,665,000
118.	Auburn University †	not reported	18,511,000
119.	Saint Mary's College (Ind.)	8,645,000	18,357,000
120.	Mercer University	11,357,000	18,208,000
121.	North Carolina State University	8,408,000	17,957,000
122.	Hendrix College **	18,926,000	17,879,000
123.	University of Puget Sound ‡	15,088,000	17,815,000
124.	Furman University ††	15,762,000	17,711,000
125.	Birmingham-Southern College	not reported	17,615,000
126.	Knox College	not reported	17,573,000
127.	University of Tulsa ††	13,537,000	17,495,000
128.	University of Arizona	14,367,000	16,986,000
129.	Franklin and Marshall College	16,218,000	16,825,000
130.	C. of William and Mary Association	12,204,000	16,634,000
131.	Wheaton College (Mass.)	17,656,000	16,381,000
132.	Michigan State University	15,798,000	16,305,000
133.	Pratt Institute ‡	not reported	16,130,000
134.	Alma College	16,455,000	15,771,000
135.	Reed College	16,786,000	15,220,000
136.	Wittenberg University	16,457,000	15,199,000
137.	American University of Beirut	not reported	15,183,000
138.	Clark University	17,289,000	15,128,000
139.	Oregon State Board of Higher Ed.	15,377,000	14,901,000
140.	Baldwin-Wallace College	14,894,000	14,750,000
141.	Kalamazoo College	14,805,000	14,579,000
142.	Indiana University	13,452,000	14,076,000
143.	University of Nevada System	not reported	13,746,000
144.	Wentworth Inst. of Technology	14,577,000	13,695,000
145	Connecticut College ††	14,046,000	13,130,000
146.	Allegheny College	13,659,000	12,495,000
147.	Temple University	12,722,000	12,187,000
148.	Drake University ††	11,875,000	11,523,000
149.	University of Maine	11,983,000	11,307,000
150.	University of Tennessee, Chattanooga	15,614,000	11,279,000
151.	Dickinson College	17,625,000	11,254,000
152.	University of Dayton	11,403,000	11,132,000
153.	Norwich University	12,849,000	10,941,000
154.	Washburn College *	11,403,000	10,560,000
155.	Clarkson College of Technology	6,603,000	10,475,000
156.	University of Iowa Foundation	9,740,000	10,246,000
157.	Muhlenberg College	9,045,000	10,199,000
158.	Saint Norbert College	8,659,000	9,698,000
159.	Bryant C. of Business Administration **	not reported	9,280,000
160.	Wells College	8,500,000	8,943,000
161.	Babson College	7,441,000	8,468,000
162.	Skidmore College	7,288,000	8,094,000
163.	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	9,005,000	7,938,000
164.	Alfred University	8,089,000	7,905,000
165.	Doane College	7,333,000	7,820,000
166.	Ohio Northern University ‡	7,684,000	7,646,000
167.	College of William and Mary	5,529,000	7,608,000
168.	Rollins College ††	7,314,000	7,505,000
169.	Hope College	6,490,000	7,460,000
170.	Moravian College	6,027,000	6,869,000
171.	University of Scranton ††	6,781,000	6,411,000
172.	University of Nebraska	7,148,000	6,366,000
173.	University of Akron	3,940,000	5,956,000
174.	University of Evansville	5,936,000	5,864,000
175.	Washington State University	5,351,000	5,787,000
176.	Otterbein College	not reported	5,065,000
177.	Medical College of Pennsylvania	5,212,000	4,601,000
178.	Kenyon College	10,856,000	4,318,000
179.	Russell Sage College	not reported	3,840,000
180.	Chapman College ††	3,157,000	3,554,000
181.	Canisius College	3,538,000	3,482,000
182.	Philadelphia C. of Textiles & Science	3,599,000	3,478,000
183.	Western Michigan University	2,564,000	2,680,000
184.	Trinity College (D.C.)	2,639,000	2,635,000
185.	Arizona State University	2,325,000	2,352,000
186.	University of Massachusetts	not reported	2,238,000
187.	University of Tampa	2,928,000	2,222,000
188.	Monmouth College	1,472,000	2,218,000
189.	Newberry College	2,055,000	2,124,000
190.	Eastern Michigan University	1,938,000	1,881,000
191.	University of Connecticut	1,833,000	1,717,000
192.	University of Mississippi	1,850,000	1,713,000
193.	Ocean County College	not reported	738,000
194.	Rockhurst College	not reported	201,000

* As of December 31
** As of July 31
† As of September 30
†† As of May 31
‡ As of August 31
‡‡ As of March 31
Note: Table includes only institutions participating in the voluntary comparative-performance study by the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

Resist New Cuts in School Funds, Jackson Urges

WASHINGTON

Dozens of black educators and civil-rights leaders gathered at the University of the District of Columbia last week to assess the status of the education of blacks and develop recommendations for its improvement.

The two-day conference, sponsored by the university and PUSH for Excellence, the education arm of Operation PUSH, was intended to "put education back on the front burner of the American government," according to the Rev. Tyrone Crider, national director of PUSH for Excellence.

Mr. Crider said the need for such a conference had come about because of budget cuts in education by the Reagan Administration and the generally low-priority position the President has assumed toward education.

The cuts, as well as the state of the economy, have created problems at colleges and universities, problems that have made the education of blacks secondary, said the Rev. Jesse Jackson, who heads PUSH for Excellence as well as Operation PUSH.

"By bringing together a credible body of black and Hispanic scholars," Mr. Jackson said in an interview, "we can assess where we are and set up a wall of resistance to further cuts so we can continue with the progress of black education."

That progress includes channeling more blacks into science and technology and into professional careers, he said, telling students who attended the opening of the conference:

"We need the opportunity and the input, but effort must exceed opportunity in order for change to take place. You have to be prepared. If blacks use the same energy that is applied to our motor skills to develop our cognitive skills, there is nothing to suggest that we can't be as dominant in science and in computers and in law and in journalism as we are in football, basketball, and baseball."

The topics of discussion at the conference included forums on science and technology and how they relate to the future of blacks, education and black economic and social development, and the role of the black church in the propagation of education, to name a few.

Speakers included Margaret Bush Wilson, chairman of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the historian John Hope Franklin of Duke University; and Mary Frances Berry, a member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, president of the board of PUSH for Excellence, and a professor of history and law at Howard University.

Mr. Crider said conference participants were helping to develop recommendations to improve the status of black education in America. They should be ready by early next month.

He said one of the recommendations would be to stress continuing education as a means for blacks to acquire marketable job skills.

Another recommendation, which Mr. Crider said would become a reality this summer, is a computer camp for elementary-school, secondary-school, and college students.

"Since technology is the wave of the future," he said, "we must train our children to compute. If they can go to basketball camps, we feel they can go to computer camps."

—CHARLES S. FARRELL